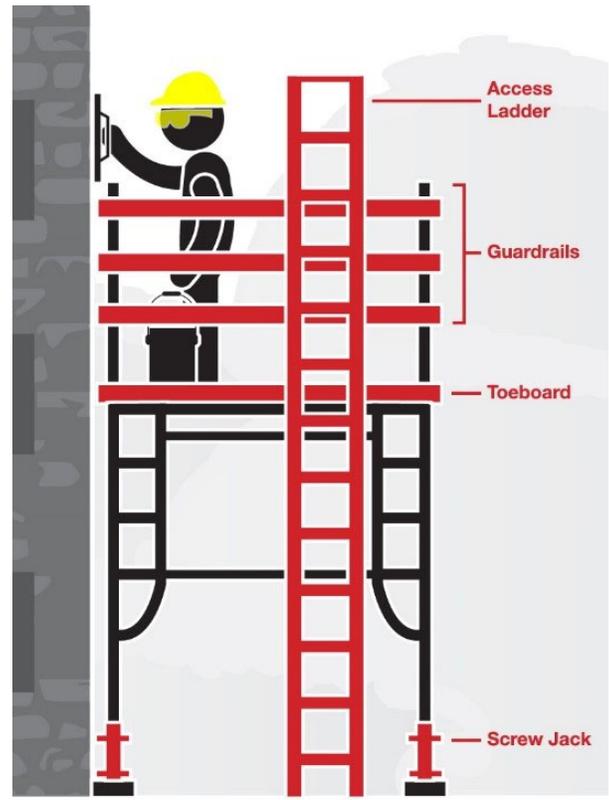


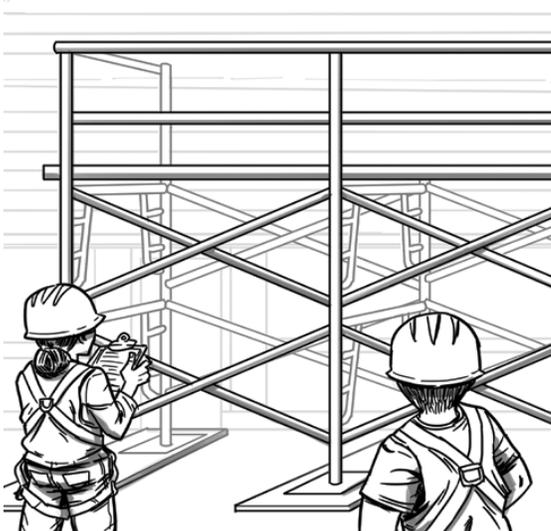
## GENERAL SCAFFOLD SAFETY

Often, incidents involving scaffolding can be prevented by completing a pre-use hazard assessment. As with any inspection, we should be looking for current hazards and potential hazards that may arise as the job proceeds. Look for the following:

- Keep work platforms clear of excess materials, tools, and equipment that may accumulate and create a tripping hazard to workers on the platforms.
- Never work on scaffolds covered with snow, ice, or other slippery material.
- Make sure that platforms do not deflect more than  $1/60$  of the span when loaded. Heavy items might need to be separated or be placed at or near the vertical frames to lessen the load on the center of platform planks. Scaffolds must be capable of supporting 4 times the intended load.
- Work on or from scaffolds is prohibited during storms or high winds unless a Competent Person has determined that it is safe.
- Makeshift devices, such as pallets, concrete blocks, boxes, or barrels, shall not be used as platforms to stand on while performing work on a scaffold. Only approved and designed components may be used as scaffold platform decks.
- Ladders or similar shall not be used on scaffolds to increase the working level height of employees.
- Do not climb up or stand on cross braces, guardrails, cross-members on frames, or other scaffold components to gain height while working on a scaffold platform.



## INSPECTION OF COMPONENTS

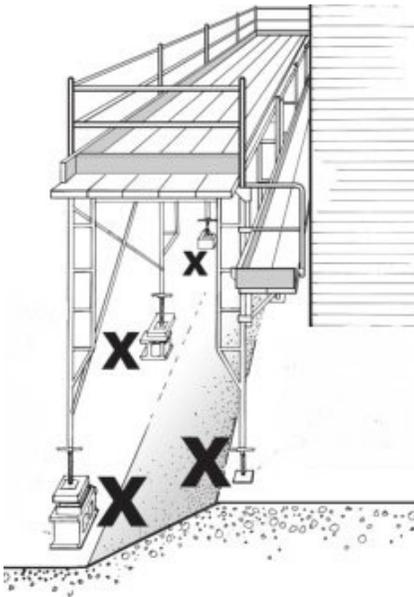


The three main concerns during an inspection are for rust, straightness of members and welds. This applies to all components of a scaffolding system:

**RUST** – Rusted scaffolding is a telltale sign of neglect, and the oxidation weakens the components.

**STRAIGHTNESS** – Mishandling, improper storage, overloading all can cause bending, kinks or dents to scaffolding. Damage and lack of straightness drastically reduce the capacity of a scaffold and increases the chance for a collapse or tip-over.

**WELDS** – Check for damaged or cracked welds. **DO NOT USE.**



## FOUNDATION CONSIDERATIONS

The purpose of a good foundation or mud sill is to distribute the scaffolding load over a suitable ground area.

The size of the footing or sill is determined by the total load carried over a particular ground area, and by the nature of the soil supporting these sills. The total load should be calculated and the sills designed accordingly.

When the scaffold is built on steel and grating the sills must capture the supporting beams of the floor itself. Scaffold posts should never have base foundations on floor spans between support beams.

## OTHER SCAFFOLD DO'S AND DON'TS

- Scaffolding must be inspected DAILY. Do not use it unless you have passed daily inspection.
- Be aware of those working above and/or below you on the scaffold.
- Get instruction before using a new or unfamiliar scaffold.
- If your work deck is missing planks or has holes. Stop and get your supervisor.
- Never move a mobile scaffold if people are on it.
- Do not leave tools or materials on the scaffold at the end of your shift.
- Do not use the scaffold if it appears damaged.
- Never climb on any part of the scaffold not designed for climbing.
- Erect, dismantle, modify, or change a scaffold unless trained and authorized to do so.

